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MISCELLANEOUS

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF
THE YEAR 1848.

"THE Quarterly Returns are obtained from 117 Districts, sub-divided into 582 Sub-Districts. *Thirty-six* Districts are in the Metropolis, and the remaining 81 comprise, with some agricultural Districts, the principal towns and cities of England. The population was 6,612,958 in 1841."

It is gratifying to observe a very remarkable improvement in the state of the public health. The number of deaths registered in the three months ending June 30th, was 46,552; which is less by 11,158 than were registered in the winter quarter of the present year, and less by 5,033 than were registered in the corresponding quarter ending the last day of June, 1847. The mortality of the country, after having been excessively high during the latter half of the year 1846, the whole of 1847, and the first quarter of 1848, is now little above the average of the nine years 1839—47. The mortality, however, is still much higher than it was in the spring quarter (April, May, and June,) of 1844, when the number of deaths was only 38,977; which, taking the increase of population into account, implies a lower rate of mortality than has been experienced in the spring season of any other year. The changes in the mortality of the parts of the country making the returns may be traced in the subjoined tables.

	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
Deaths Registered in the June quarters of 10 years.....	41,244	42,074	39,133	38,569	40,343	38,977	40,847	43,737	51,585	46,552
Deaths which would have been registered if the mortality had been uniform, and the numbers had increased from 1839 at the rate of 1·75 per cent. annually.	39,029	39,712	40,407	41,115	41,834	42,566	43,311	44,069	44,840	45,625
UNHEALTHY SEASONS Difference above the calculated number..	2,215	2,362	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,745	927
HEALTHY SEASONS. Difference below the calculated number..	..	..	1,274	2,546	1,491	3,589	2,464	332	..	..

Deaths Registered in each of the Four Quarters of the Nine Years 1839—1847, and in the Two First Quarters of the Year 1848, in 117 of the Districts of England and Wales.

Quarters ending	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
March ..	42,410	46,376	46,967	44,903	43,748	46,136	49,996	43,850	56,105	57,710
June	41,244	42,074	39,133	38,569	40,343	38,977	40,847	43,737	51,585	46,552
September	37,317	39,498	36,058	39,409	36,953	38,933	36,139	51,427	49,479	..
December	41,740	44,186	39,292	39,662	42,608	44,080	39,291	53,093	57,925	..
Total ..	162,711	172,134	161,450	162,543	163,652	168,126	166,273	192,107	215,094	..

In London the deaths in the quarter were 12,945; the deaths in the preceding quarter were 16,455; in the quarter ending December, 1847, when influenza prevailed, 19,605. Influenza has almost disappeared; it was the cause of death in only 50 cases during the 13 weeks ending in June. Small-pox was fatal to 381 persons in London; measles to 306; scarlatina to 816; hooping-cough to 449; purpura and scurvy to 12; typhus to 882; erysipelas to 129. Small-pox, scarlatina, and typhus were prevailing epidemics in London. Scarlatina in one week destroyed 107 lives. Typhus was at a maximum (1,279) in the last quarter of the year 1847; it is now declining; but it is invariably longer in the epidemic form than other diseases of the class. The diseases of the Tubercular class—namely, scrofula, tabes, consumption, and hydrocephalus, fluctuate very little; to them 2,640 deaths were ascribed in the June quarter of 1841, and 2,403 in the June quarter of 1848; which were the highest and lowest numbers returned in the 8 years 1841—8. Diseases of the lungs declined rapidly; they were the cause of 176 deaths in the first week, of 76 deaths in the last week of the quarter.

The improvement in the health of Liverpool is remarkable; while there were 4,809 deaths in the June quarter, 1847, there were only 1,907 deaths in the June quarter of 1848. In Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds, there has also been some improvement.

Small-pox, and scarlatina, have been the prevailing epidemics throughout the country.

The Registrar of the eastern sub-district of Bolton, says:—

"The malignant fevers which have been so prevalent here have almost vanished, and the number of deaths continues to diminish. The town generally appears to be in a healthy state. A fall in the price of provisions has probably had a favourable effect."

The Registrar of Wigan, after observing that there is a great decrease in the deaths, says:—

"This result may be attributed in a great measure to the decrease in the influx of Irish vagrants who brought disease with them into the town."

The Registrar of St. George, Manchester, says:—

"Typhus, so prevalent during the last 15 months, has considerably abated. The poor people in the district are now more employed and better fed. This may account for the decline of fever, and consequent decrease of mortality."

The Registrar of Market Street, Manchester, makes a similar statement:—

"In the Workhouse, New Bridge Street, 82 deaths were registered. In the corresponding quarter of last year, 199 deaths were recorded in that establishment. The almost universal want of employment amongst the labouring population and the high price of food occasioned severe privation, and no doubt greatly induced the spread of disease, and augmented the number of workhouse inmates at that period. At the fever hospital, Long Millgate, only 27 deaths have taken place, and the fever cases are so few, that the hospital is at this time entirely closed. During the quarter just ended, 52 persons died in the Royal Infirmary, on 24 of whom inquests were holden. Upon the whole, the district may be pronounced healthy in an unusual degree, the number of deaths being fewer than in any preceding quarter for a lengthened period."

The deaths in London from diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, were 11, 23, 13, and 14, in the first four weeks: 27, 31, 37, and 51 in the last four weeks of the quarter. The mortality from these diseases is somewhat higher than it was in the corresponding weeks of 1847. The deaths ascribed to cholera in the June quarter of the eight years 1841—8, were, 1, 7, 8, 9, 2, 9, 4, 17; in the last year therefore, though the deaths are not numerous, there is a slight excess.

These three diseases are always most common in the three months, of July, August, and September, when the temperature is highest. The popular error which ascribes them to fruit was referred to last year. That it is an error is established by the fatality of these diseases to infants at the breast, to the aged, to persons in prison and public institutions who procure no fruit, and by many such facts as those reported about the middle of the last century, by Sir John Pringle, in his classical account of the diseases of the campaign in Germany. Fruit, potatoes, and green vegetables are essential parts of the food of man; and it is only when taken to excess, that like other articles of diet, they disorder the stomach.

There is as yet in England no trace of the epidemic of cholera which is ravaging

Russia, from Moscow to St. Petersburg, and ascending the Danube. It raged in the summer of 1831, seventeen years ago, at St. Petersburg, reached Sunderland in October, London in February, 1832, Paris in March of the same year. Whether it will pursue the same course now, travel at the same rate, and be less or more fatal, must depend on a variety of circumstances. If the visitation cannot be arrested, it is greatly to be wished that it should be deferred; for though enlightened communities have before been too much in the habit of postponing sanatory arrangements, and only commencing them when the plague is actually destroying them,—which is very like admitting the enemy within the city walls and then putting the fortifications in repair—it is certain that the great capitals of the Continent were never in a worse condition to withstand an epidemic, than they are at the present time.

That much remains to be done in English towns is evident from what is observed in London. It is one of the best established truths in medical science—confirmed by the experience of the army, the navy, the prisons, the town and country districts of England, that pure water and pure air are necessities of life; and in the supply of these, London, though in a much better position than other places, is still deficient. The vestry of St. Marylebone, the largest and wealthiest parish in London, to which we last year called attention, subsequently appointed a committee to inquire into the condition of their constituents. The committee drew up a valuable report in which they state among other things that:—"There are 583 streets or ways in the parish of St. Marylebone,"—and though formerly sceptical, and not very well informed, their information is now satisfactory and complete—"Your committee have through the parish surveyor obtained now for the first time a complete knowledge of the state of the sewers of this great parish, and they are compelled to declare that it is manifestly insufficient for the wants of the locality, no fewer than one hundred and ninety-one streets or ways in the parish being wholly without proper sewerage, and a great portion of the remainder defective or incomplete.**** Your committee have to report another nuisance of a most pestilential character, over which they have not the slightest control, viz:—the gully holes opening into the sewers. Of these, there are no less than 2,732 in the parish, and your committee feel that the number of these pest-holes has been increased, as the streets were built without the smallest reference to their previous situation and requirement, and without any regard to their noxious effect." There does not, in fact, appear to be any valid reason why these "gully holes" should open under the noses of the people; when the gases generated inevitably in the present sewers may be so easily carried up the sides of the chimneys, over the houses into the smoke. The committee accounts for this state of things in its own way:—"It must be attributed entirely to the fact, that the rate-payers have no voice at the Board of Commissioners of Sewers." The water supply is pronounced defective; the water is only "on" for about an hour three days a week. The Report says:—"The West Middlesex Company, who brought their water into the parish under the express pretence of defeating monopoly, of giving a cheaper and purer supply, after a few years entered into an agreement with the other companies, parcelled out the metropolis into districts, and placed the whole community at the mercy of this giant monopoly, both as regards supply and price*." It is always so: the supply of water is a thing in which there can be no permanent competition.

The committee throws all the blame which the sewers and water-supply suggest, on other bodies; the vestry has the control of the "dust" and cleansing. This, though touched tenderly by the committee, is admitted to be in an unsatisfactory condition.

"Regarding the removal of the dust. Your committee find, in many places through the parish, accumulation of dust in the yards and cellars of the houses, and there is a very general complaint of the dustmen refusing to remove the same unless they are paid for so doing." For "dust" which is innocuous, read, the refuse of the kitchen, and all varieties of putrefying vegetable and animal matter: which were then only removed when paid for in some way or the other; and are even now never removed at all, but at the request of the inhabitants, who in the worst parts are not very intolerant of dirt.

These facts are not adduced to throw any special censure on the vestry of St.

* A Report of Committee of the Vestry of St. Marylebone, on the Sanatory Condition of the Parish, pp. 7, 8, 9.

Marylebone; who, as well as their officers, have, since the report of their committee, evinced a laudable anxiety to do their duty to the constituency, and to improve the health of the district. The report of Marylebone exhibits a fair specimen of the condition of London; and must undeceive those who suppose that the houses are drained—or that the rich and middle classes, to say nothing of the poor of London, are adequately supplied with the means of cleanliness, and enjoy the benefit of a pure salubrious air. Other towns in England are comparatively in a worse condition; the continental cities are still more insalubrious; and judging from the analogy of the last epidemic they will suffer much more than London; but it is little satisfaction to the inhabitants of London to run the risk of dying by thousands, while their neighbours die by tens of thousands—when they know that the danger to their health and lives may be diminished to a great extent, by simple and obvious precautions. It may be a difficult, but it is assuredly not an impossible problem in engineering—to supply every house in London with abundance of pure water—and to remove all dirt by scavengers and sweet drains. And these simple arrangements would render it possible for the population to be cleanly*.

A part of the mortality which men experience in early life is perhaps inevitable; but this natural mortality cannot exceed the mortality in some of the districts of England, comparatively healthy, where parts of the population are exposed to privation and injuries of various kinds. Now, in parts of Surrey and Devonshire, about 3 or 4 in 10 children under 5 years of age die annually; in Lewisham, the healthiest district of London, the annual mortality is 4, and 5 in 10 annually; in nearly every district of London the mortality of children is double the mortality in the country; in many districts the mortality is triple the mortality which some persons may consider natural to mankind. Of 1,000 men between the ages of 45 and 55, living in a healthy district of England, about 12 die annually; in nine districts of London the annual deaths among the same number of men at the same age varies from 30 to 33.

For nearly ten years facts of this kind have year after year been submitted to the public by this office. And that their practical effect might not be entirely lost—instead of giving the bare facts, or leaving the results enveloped in figures, their nature and bearing have been expressed in plain, and sometimes, perhaps, strong language; which those commissioners, vestries, and corporations, who happen to have been offended, will now think excusable. For if they have any regret, it will not be that their attention has been directed to sanitary improvements; but that whole communities, whose fate they have to a certain extent held in their hands—are now living in uncleansed houses—along streets one-third of which are not drained—crowded in fevered cities—while that dark destroying cloud that arose in Asia is looming over Europe.

It is not easy to determine from the vague terms employed in the letters and papers from St. Petersburg, whether cholera is now more or less fatal than it was in the former epidemic, which began on June 14, 1831, and ended in April, 1832; attacked 13,905 persons, and was fatal to 9,696 in that city. The deaths in Petersburg up to July 12th of the present year were 7,623. This would imply a much higher mortality than that experienced in the first epidemic. Little dependence however can be placed upon returns, or upon anything else, commenced in the midst of the consternation an epidemic occasions. It is highly desirable that all the great cities in Europe should publish at all times such weekly statements of the mortality, and causes of death as now appear in London. They should be commenced before any epidemic breaks out. Such tables have been published, however imperfectly, in London ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and were begun at the suggestion of the able statesmen by whom she was surrounded. When simultaneous observations are recorded on an extended scale, it will be possible, with the assistance of a body of trained Health-Officers, to determine the singular laws which regulate the diffusion of zymotic diseases.

* For some sound practical suggestions in reference to cholera, see the Postscript to the Report on the Capabilities of the Metropolitan Workhouses for the Reception and Treatment of cholera cases.

MORTALITY OF THE COUNTRY.

Quarterly Table of the Mortality in 117 of the Districts of England (including the Principal Towns), showing the Number of Deaths Registered in the Quarters ending June of the Four Years 1845-46-47-48.

Parts of Divisions and Districts.	Population 1841.	Deaths Registered in the Quarters ending June 30th.			
		Years.			
		1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
Metropolis*.					
West Districts..	301,326	1,813	1,694	1,724	1,934
North Districts..	376,610	2,177	2,231	2,424	2,431
Central Districts	374,711	2,056	2,032	2,164	2,152
East Districts ..	393,247	2,389	2,372	2,651	2,972
South Districts..	502,475	2,459	3,094	3,398	3,456
Total†.....	1,948,369	11,424	11,423	12,361	12,945
South Eastern Division.					
Maidstone.....	32,310	173	165	212	185
Brighton.....	46,742	218	302	282	255
Isle of Wight ..	42,547	194	174	198	196
Portsea Island ..	53,036	301	375	426	349
Winchester.....	23,044	139	125	130	132
Windsor.....	20,502	96	96	115	96
Total	218,181	1,121	1,237	1,363	1,213
South Midland Division.					
St. Albans.....	17,051	83	76	94	106
Wycombe.....	34,150	192	129	185	150
Oxford.....	19,701	86	111	80	96
Northampton ..	28,103	251	156	176	211
Redford.....	31,767	180	158	231	249
Cambridge.....	24,453	147	125	195	126
Total	155,225	939	755	961	940
Eastern Division.					
Colchester.....	17,790	126	100	129	129
Ipswich.....	25,254	178	171	149	138
Norwich.....	61,846	406	437	355	311
Yarmouth.....	24,031	191	133	100	125
Total	128,921	901	841	733	703
South Western Division.					
Devizes.....	22,130	108	123	139	167
Dorchester.....	23,380	135	108	123	126
Exeter.....	31,833	164	181	167	152
St. Thomas.....	47,105	231	195	205	235
Plymouth.....	36,927	225	184	191	289
Kidderminster..	48,062	214	201	235	229
Penzance.....	50,100	204	208	240	231
Bath.....	69,232	415	393	417	429
Total	327,869	1,696	1,593	1,737	1,858
Western Division.					
Bristol.....	64,298	419	379	400	442
Clifton.....	66,233	375	338	369	432
Stroud.....	38,920	203	162	192	222
Cheltenham.....	40,221	199	177	216	186
Hereford.....	34,427	168	187	208	209
Shrewsbury.....	21,529	118	132	158	156
Worcester.....	27,130	150	139	196	174
Kidderminster..	29,408	279	131	196	174
Dudley.....	86,023	551	596	691	630
Walsall.....	34,274	180	220	252	289
Wolverhampton ..	80,722	541	509	847	625
Wolverhampton ..	32,669	228	243	344	293
Birmingham.....	138,187	858	842	1,263	1,135
Aston.....	50,928	292	269	320	299
Coventry.....	31,028	187	164	192	205
Total	776,002	4,748	4,499	5,844	5,471
North Midland Division.					
Leicester.....	50,932	432	305	329	379
Lincoln.....	36,110	202	205	211	222
Nottingham.....	53,089	322	310	404	328
Basford.....	59,634	351	339	384	360
Derby.....	35,015	206	209	223	270
Total	234,771	1,513	1,368	1,551	1,559
North Western Division.					
Stockport.....	85,672	516	621	632	595
Macclesfield ..	56,018	362	438	509	476
Great Broughton (including Chester).....	49,085	291	312	322	312
Liverpool.....	223,054	1,611	2,098	4,809	1,907
West Derby (adjoining Liverpool).....	88,652	584	828	987	815
Blackburn.....	75,091	525	638	642	664
Preston.....	77,189	481	587	627	503
Rochdale.....	60,577	466	475	464	491
Bury.....	77,496	436	531	626	529
Bolton.....	97,519	643	689	812	755
Wigan.....	96,032	358	654	668	436
Prescott.....	45,739	234	284	474	241
Chorlton.....	33,736	647	705	757	837
Manchester.....	192,408	1,324	1,611	2,362	1,746
Salford.....	70,228	445	539	509	633
Ashton and Oldham†.....	173,964	1,382	1,460	1,492	1,476
Total	1,530,460	10,305	12,470	16,692	12,416
York Division.					
Sheffield.....	85,076	513	852	636	808
Huddersfield ..	107,140	603	731	793	853
Hull†.....	109,175	627	807	727	765
Bradford.....	132,164	1,106	1,208	1,109	1,056
Leeds & Hunslet.....	163,667	1,177	1,087	1,492	1,184
Hull.....	41,130	253	336	301	348
York.....	47,779	296	293	369	325
Total	691,131	4,580	5,314	5,427	5,339
Northern Division					
Sunderland.....	56,226	303	452	369	404
Gateshead.....	38,747	237	283	299	242
Tynemouth.....	55,625	293	423	398	322
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	71,850	429	597	606	575
Carlisle.....	36,084	203	241	433	235
Cockermouth.....	35,676	174	218	288	198
Kendal.....	34,694	184	212	256	202
Total	328,902	1,823	2,426	2,639	2,178
Welsh Division.					
Abergavenny ..	50,834	352	358	535	360
Pontypool.....	25,037	150	211	213	163
Merthyr Tydvil	52,864	461	438	585	433
Newtown.....	25,958	149	132	181	198
Wrexham.....	39,542	214	244	63	339
Holywell.....	40,787	280	220	267	236
Anglesey.....	38,105	191	205	233	201
Total	273,127	1,797	1,808	2,277	1,930
Ditto, exclusive of the Metropolis	4,666,589	29,428	32,311	39,224	33,607
Grand Total ..	6,612,958	40,847	43,734	51,555	46,552

* The mortality of the districts of Wandsworth and Lewisham, and sub-district of Hampstead, is included in the above table, in each of the four years, though the deaths in Wandsworth did not appear in the Weekly Metropolitan Returns till 1844; nor those of Lewisham and Hampstead till 1847.

† The last quarter for the London returns ended July 1, 1848.

‡ The former district of Ashton is now divided into Leeds and Oldham, both included in the present return.

§ The former district of Leeds is now divided into Leeds and Hunslet, both included in the present return.

|| The return for the sub-district of Whitford (Holywell) has not been received this quarter; the average of the four preceding June quarters has been substituted.

MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.

A Table of the Mortality in the Metropolis, showing the Number of Deaths from all Causes, in the Quarters ending June of the Four Years, 1845-46-47-48.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Quarters ending June*				CAUSES OF DEATH.	Quarters ending June*			
	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.		1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
ALL CAUSES.....	11,267	11,271	12,361	12,945	III. Scrofula.....	41	77	73	100
SPECIFIED CAUSES.....	11,231	11,235	12,331	12,877	Tabes Mesenterica..	128	202	227	199
I. Zymotic Diseases....	1,894	1,820	2,148	3,611	Phthisis or Con- sumption.....	1,819	1,850	1,733	1,699
SPORADIC DISEASES.					IV. Hydrocephalus....	456	443	407	405
II. Dropsy, Cancer, and other Diseases of uncertain or va- riable Seat.....	674	492	548	560	Cephalitis.....	144	147	173	140
III. Tubercular Diseases..	2,444	2,572	2,440	2,403	Apoplexy.....	252	329	317	256
IV. Diseases of the Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, and Senses..	1,482	1,544	1,590	1,446	Paralysis.....	191	246	255	269
V. Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels..	419	406	515	365	Delirium Tremens..	23	35	35	35
VI. Diseases of the Lungs and of the other Organs of Respiration.....	1,591	1,574	1,923	1,672	Chorea.....	3	1	1	1
VII. Diseases of the Stom- ach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion.....	731	788	830	728	Epilepsy.....	49	90	101	64
VIII. Diseases of the Kid- neys, &c.....	125	133	151	149	Tetanus.....	7	5	3	5
IX. Childbirth, Diseases of the Uterus, &c..	150	158	177	112	Insanity.....	16	29	31	23
X. Rheumatism, Dis- eases of the Bones, Joints, &c.....	85	134	161	92	Convulsions.....	641	514	526	499
XI. Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c..	16	15	22	21	Disease of Brain, &c.	156	150	143	155
XII. Malformations.....	17	47	40	58	V. Pericarditis.....	29	20	34	21
XIII. Premature Birth & Debility.....	242	255	286	292	Aneurism.....	11	11	15	20
XIV. Atrophy.....	136	235	291	312	Disease of Heart..	379	374	466	324
XV. Age.....	744	491	664	438	Laryngitis.....	12	28	47	61
XVI. Sudden.....	152	129	150	133	Bronchitis.....	272	510	710	565
XVII. Violence, Privation, Cold, and Intem- perance.....	329	443	395	425	Pleurisy.....	28	40	67	56
					Pneumonia.....	869	705	748	732
					Asthma.....	203	150	201	136
					Disease of Lungs, &c	207	141	150	122
					VII. Teething.....	153	114	120	120
					Quinsey.....	14	16	20	18
					Gastritis.....	19	20	30	14
					Enteritis.....	143	106	106	82
					Peritonitis.....	37	64	66	65
					Ascites.....	14	24	23	24
					Ulceration (of In- testines, &c.)....	32	40	23	34
					Hernia.....	25	28	45	40
					Ileus.....	31	39	37	24
					Intussusception....	11	18	22	12
					Stricture of the In- testine Canal....	6	11	7	2
					Dis. of Stomach, &c.	65	82	85	85
					Disease of Pancreas	1	1	..	3
					Hepatitis.....	24	48	55	39
					Jaundice.....	27	30	36	31
					Disease of Liver....	117	154	155	133
					Disease of Spleen..	2	3	..	2
					VIII. Nephritis.....	4	11	7	5
					Nephria (or Bright's Disease)	..	..	..	32
					Iscuria.....	..	2	2	3
					Diabetes.....	7	9	7	10
					Stone.....	10	7	13	9
					Cystitis.....	5	11	7	10
					Stricture of Urethra	12	8	11	21
					Dis. of Kidneys, &c.	87	85	104	59
					IX. Paramenia.....	1	4	4	3
					Ovarian Dropsy....	8	15	20	8
					Childbirth, see Metria	104	102	102	63
					Dis. of Uterus, &c..	37	37	61	38
					X. Arthritis.....	2	2	4	..
					Rheumatism.....	31	79	84	55
					Disease of Joints, &c.	52	53	73	37
					XI. Carbuncle.....	3	..	3	6
					Phlegmon.....	2	6	7	5
					Disease of Skin, &c.	11	9	12	10
					XVII. Intemperance..	15	20	13	12
					Privation.....	3	6	12	5
					Want of Breast Milk, see Privation & Atrophy.....	..	..	..	32
					Neglect.....	..	..	..	2
					Cold, see Privation..	..	..	..	..
					Poison.....	..	..	..	35
					Burns and Scalds..	..	..	..	41
					Hanging, &c.....	..	..	..	42
					Drowning.....	..	..	..	78
					Fractures and Con- tusions.....	311	417	370	138
					Wounds.....	..	..	..	30
					Other Violence....	..	..	..	10
					Causes not specified	36	36	30	68

* The mortality of the district of Lewisham, and sub-district of Hampstead, was included in the Metropolitan returns at the commencement of 1847, for the first time. Therefore the deaths for previous years are not contained in the above table. In the quarters ending June they were respectively (1840) 171, (1841) 172, (1842) 128, (1843) 127, (1844) 126, (1845) 157, (1846) 152.

† Under the head of "sudden deaths" are classed not only deaths described as sudden, of which the cause has not been ascertained or stated; but also all deaths returned by the Coroner in vague terms, such as "found dead," "natural causes," &c., &c.

‡ In the years previous to 1848, "Worms" and "Infantile Fever" were classed together. The former is now placed to diseases of digestive organs.

QUARTERLY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE
Compiled from the Weekly Tables furnished to the Registrar-General by the Astronomer Royal.

QUARTERLY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE																														
Compiled from the Weekly Tables furnished to the Registrar-General by the Astronomer Royal.																														
1848 Weeks ending	Phases of the Moon.	THERMOMETERS.										WIND.				Deaths at Three Ages, exclusive of violent and sudden Deaths		Deaths from all causes, exclusive of violent and sudden Deaths.												
		Mean height of the Barometer from 42 to 45 degrees Fahrenheit.	Self-Registering.			Dew Point.	In the Water of Difference between the Thames at Greenwich by dew point (the Self-Registering thermometer and the thermometer read at 9 o'clock.			Difference of the week, and the mean temperature of the same week on an average of 25 years.	WIND.		The amount of Horizontal movement of the air in each week.	Mean amount of Cloud, 0-10.	Rain in inches [7 days.]	0 to 15.	15 to 60.													
			Highest in the Sun.	Lowest on the Grass.	Mean of 7 observations.		During the week.	Mean of 7 observations.	Of the highest on each day from 7 observations.		Of the lowest on each day from 7 observations.	Mean of 12 differences.							Mean of the greatest on each day, 6 observations.	Mean of the least on each day, 6 observations.	General Direction.	Greatest pressure in the week.								
																							Mean of 42 results.	Mean of 42 observations weekly.	Difference in degrees.	Of the Lowest on each day, from 6 observations.	Of the Highest on each day, from 6 observations.	Lowest during the week.	Highest during the week.	
April	8 New, April 3rd.	29.624	74.5	34.7	61.4	41.0	51.1	42.4	°	96.7	74.5	31.0	38.0	°	°	°	489	285	166	973										
"	15 1st quarter, 10th.	29.543	80.0	34.7	53.4	38.5	44.4	38.7	°	72.5	62.9	27.0	34.6	°	°	°	504	333	178	1006										
"	22 Full, 18th.	29.391	80.2	39.0	56.3	42.7	49.1	45.5	°	73.3	65.3	31.0	39.3	°	°	°	476	318	187	981										
"	29 Last qr., ... 26th.	29.691	58.9	30.3	53.1	37.0	44.0	37.9	°	76.7	63.8	25.0	30.7	°	°	°	464	329	155	948										
May	6 New, May 3rd.	29.988	75.2	33.7	66.8	38.6	54.5	42.4	°	99.0	85.4	29.0	32.0	°	°	°	448	356	187	992										
"	13 " "	30.048	80.0	43.1	77.4	45.2	62.7	47.7	°	100.5	°	31.0	34.2	°	°	°	499	337	188	1087										
"	20 Full, 16th.	29.601	83.0	43.1	74.1	47.2	59.8	49.2	°	103.0	92.2	29.0	36.7	°	°	°	450	319	160	929										
"	27 Last qr., ... 25th.	30.090	77.7	41.1	72.9	44.7	59.9	51.4	°	97.1	90.8	31.0	41.6	°	°	°	466	313	145	924										
June	3 New, June 1st.	29.663	78.2	39.3	69.2	43.4	56.5	49.2	°	96.6	83.8	28.4	35.6	°	°	°	416	313	181	913										
"	10 1st quarter, 8th.	29.589	72.6	43.3	67.7	47.9	57.1	49.5	°	89.0	79.3	31.5	42.3	°	°	°	430	302	168	908										
"	17 Full, 16th.	29.662	79.0	44.5	71.0	62.1	60.8	53.1	°	98.0	83.8	38.8	44.9	°	°	°	461	271	155	943										
"	24 Last qr., ... 24th.	29.771	77.6	50.7	70.2	53.4	60.4	53.8	°	97.5	83.1	41.0	47.8	°	°	°	466	267	166	948										
July	1 New, 30th.	29.647	72.1	42.7	68.3	51.0	57.4	51.7	°	87.6	79.6	33.0	44.9	°	°	°	488	335	160	966										
Mean, Highest, or Lowest of the 13 weeks.		29.717	83.0	30.3	66.3	44.9	51.4	55.3	47.1	103.0	78.7	25.0	38.7	49.6	±	1.9	130.0	0.3	882	5.97	30.6071	4126	2197	19488						

* Mean of 13 weeks.

+ Mean of 10 weeks.

** In the last 3 weeks the average is taken from only 7 years.

† Mean of 11 weeks.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER DURING THE QUARTER ENDING
JUNE 30th, 1848.By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., *of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.*

THE weather during the first month of this Quarter was a continuance of the wet weather of the two preceding months; that during May was extremely fine; and that in the month of June was changeable, wet, and dull. Till April 5 the daily temperatures of the air exceeded the averages of the same days of seven previous years by $11^{\circ}9$, $12^{\circ}8$, $15^{\circ}6$, $16^{\circ}1$, and $7^{\circ}2$; on the 6th it was below the average and for the most part continued below till May 2, at times to a great extent; from this time till the 30th of May, the daily temperatures exceeded their averages by quantities varying from 2° to 15° . From May 30 to the end of the quarter, the daily temperatures were below their average values, with the exception of eight days only.

The mean amount of cloud for April was 7.3, for May was 3.0, and for June was 7.4. The month of May presented this remarkable peculiarity—that the sky was absolutely cloudless, both day and night during the first eight days, and almost free from cloud till the 15th day, the atmosphere being free from haze during this time. These circumstances are without a parallel on record. The sky during the months of April and June was more clouded than usual, so that the mean amount for the quarter, viz., 5.9, is only 0.2 less than the average for the corresponding quarter of the seven previous years.

There were three exhibitions of the Aurora Borealis during the quarter, which occurred on April 3, 7, and 29.

The heavy rains in April, following the wet weather of February and March, caused the land to be in a soddened state, and rivers generally to be much swollen. The thunder-storms in many places did much damage. The months of February, March, and April were so wet that the spring corn was sown with much difficulty. The month of May was distinguished by high temperatures, cloudless skies both day and night for a long period, very small falls of rain, with only the average amount of water mixed with the air notwithstanding the high temperatures, so that the degree of humidity was small. The earth became sun-baked and so hard as to be almost unbreakable; vegetation was greatly checked. During the month of June the earth again became saturated; the crops improved, and at the end of the quarter there was every prospect of a full average produce.

QUARTERLY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

NAMES OF THE PLACES.	Mean Pressure of the Atmosphere (Barometer reduced to the level of the Sea.)	Mean Temperature of the Air.	Highest Reading of the Thermometer.	Lowest Reading of the Thermometer.	Mean Daily Range of Temperature.	Range of the Ther- mometer.	WIND.		RAIN.	Mean Weight of Va- pour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional weight required to saturate a cubic Foot of Air.	Mean Degree of Hu- midity.	Mean Whole Amount of Water in Ver- tical Column of Atmosphere.	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Height of Cistern of the Barometer above the level of the Sea.
							Strength 0-6.	General Direction.							
Helston.....	29.539	53.5	78.0	30.0	18.8	48.0	1.6	.. s.w.	35	4.3	8.3	0.804	4.7	531	106
Falmouth.....	53.4	77.0	80.0	30.0	18.4	47.0	1.5	n.e. & s.w.	40	5.6	8.5	..	..	..	..
Furo.....	52.1	70.0	85.0	35.0	11.8	35.0	0.9	Variable	45	5.3	9.4	..	..	..	120
Tonquay.....	55.1	72.0	87.0	37.0	12.3	35.0	2.3	N.e.	38	4.3	9.1	0.767	4.6	530	140
Exeter.....	29.549	56.3	77.5	30.0	12.8	47.5	2.0	N.e.	42	2.4	8.4	0.725	4.6	533	60
Brighton.....	29.568	54.2	77.5	30.0	12.8	47.5	..	N.e.	39	4.3	7.6	0.778	4.9	533	..
Chichester.....	52.6	77.0	80.0	30.0	16.2	47.0	..	N.	37	5.6	10.6	0.813	4.9	533	..
Southampton.....	54.5	81.5	28.0	21.2	53.5	0.7	0.7	s.w.	41	..	..	0.684	4.7	530	180
Uckfield.....	55.9	82.0	29.0	21.6	53.0	..	..	Variable	46	5.4	9.2	0.819	4.6	532	265
Peckington.....	29.572	53.1	83.0	24.0	22.4	59.0	1.3	s.w.	5.4	5.9	46	0.775	4.7	531	159
Royal Observatory Greenwich.....	29.570	54.3	80.0	30.2	21.6	49.8	..	E.	6.0	6.0	41	0.781	4.7	531	107
Maldenstone Hill, Greenwich.....	29.563	54.2	78.6	30.7	18.9	47.9	..	E.	..	..	..	0.815	4.9	..	40
Levanth.....	54.4	81.5	29.0	22.2	52.5	..	..	s.w.	45	5.7	45	0.742	4.5	532	32
Widow.....	54.8	80.0	33.0	19.0	45.0	3.3	3.3	N.	5.3	5.7	46	0.763	4.6	527	335
Walmley Rectory.....	29.588	53.2	82.0	23.5	26.7	58.5	1.5	N.	5.8	5.8	41	0.718	4.7	529	280
Aylesbury.....	29.452	55.0	82.0	28.0	23.3	54.0	0.8	s.	5.3	5.3	43	0.754	4.6	529	300
Stones Observatory.....	29.596	53.3	77.9	27.7	19.6	50.2	0.8	Variable	5.3	5.3	..	0.773	4.6	529	300
Hartwell House.....	29.581	53.7	84.0	24.0	20.0	60.0	0.8	s.	5.1	5.1	..	0.866	4.9	..	..
Salisbury House.....	53.2	79.0	29.0	19.0	50.0	2.3	2.3	Variable	51	5.0	11.6	..	..	..	..
Sand Walden.....	52.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	Variable	..	..	..	0.793	4.9	531	150
Pool Cottage, Hereford.....	29.594	54.2	81.0	29.0	21.8	52.0	..	E.	5.7	4.8	4.0	..	..	200	..
Chittington.....	..	84.0	84.0	33.0	51.0	..	..	s.	38	7.8	..	0.776	4.6	532	88
Thimbleton.....	29.628	53.6	79.5	30.7	18.7	48.8	0.6	s.w.	39	6.4	3.8	0.781	5.0	531	339
Cambridge Observatory.....	29.482	54.9	84.0	31.0	20.8	53.0	..	Variable	5.8	5.8	4.1	..	..	532	150
Northwich.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Variable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leicester.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	s.w.	47	6.8	7.2	..	..	..	..
Empingham.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Variable	45	..	..	0.793	4.6	531	339
Derby.....	29.544	52.5	77.0	26.0	18.1	51.0	..	Variable	47	6.2	8.8	0.778	4.6	533	103
Highfield House, Nottingham.....	29.541	53.7	83.0	27.0	21.9	56.0	..	Variable	54	5.9	9.3	0.835	4.3	537	37
Liverpool Observatory.....	29.561	52.2	71.9	34.7	11.3	37.2	1.0	N.W.	59	4.9	7.0	0.801	4.6	532	148
Leeds.....	29.513	50.5	88.0	23.0	21.7	65.0	1.4	Variable	59	..	..	0.739	4.2	..	113
Wakesfield.....	29.452	22.8	85.0	25.0	21.0	60.0	..	W.	9.4	3.5	3.5	0.784	4.2	..	381
Stonyhurst Observatory.....	51.1	75.5	27.0	18.1	48.0	0.8	0.8	W.S.W.	51	6.8	11.6	..	..	..	50
York.....	53.4	79.5	27.0	17.3	52.5	..	..	s.e.	49	..	..	0.805	4.7	..	162
Scarva, Ireland.....	..	53.1	77.6	28.1	16.9	49.5	1.9	s.	34	6.0	3.9	0.784	4.6	532	..
Whitehaven.....	..	52.2	73.0	31.0	13.1	42.1	1.9	s.w.	41	6.2	3.7	0.779	4.3	530	340
Durham.....	29.565	50.7	76.4	24.5	15.6	51.9	1.4	s.w.	6.0	4.1	6.2	0.857	4.8	531	121
Newcastle.....	29.506	50.6	79.5	26.5	14.2	53.0	..	s.w.	36	..	..	..	..	..	..

From the numbers in the first column it seems that the volume of dry air was the same at all parts of the country. The mean of all these results is 29·554 inches, and this value may be considered as the pressure of dry air for England during the quarter ending June 30, 1848.

From the numbers in the second column, it seems that the mean temperature of the air for the quarter ending June 30, 1848, in the counties of Cornwall and Devonshire was 54°1; at places situated south of latitude 52° was 54°0; between the latitude of 52° and 53° was 53°6; between the latitudes of 53° and 54° was 52°0; and of Durham and Newcastle was 50°7.

The average daily range of the temperature of the air in Cornwall and Devonshire was 15°3; at Brighton, Liverpool, and Whitehaven was 14°9; south of the latitude of 52° was 21°3; between the latitudes of 52° and 53° was 20°3; between the latitudes of 53° and 54° was 19°5; and of Durham and Newcastle, was 14°9.

The greatest mean daily ranges took place at Latimer, Hartwell, Aylesbury, and Beckington respectively; and the least occurred at Liverpool, Brighton, Whitehaven, and Newcastle respectively.

The highest thermometer reading during the quarter was at Leeds, which was 88°, and the lowest was also at Leeds, viz. 23°. The extreme range of temperature in England, during the quarter, was therefore 65°; but this is probably somewhat too great.

The average quarterly range of the reading of the thermometer in Cornwall and Devonshire was 42°5; at Brighton, Liverpool, and Whitehaven, was 37°7; at all other places except Beckington, Hartwell, Leeds, and Wakefield, was 51°5.

The direction of the wind has been so variable, that it is not possible to determine its mean direction. Observers in adjacent localities have estimated it differently; at all places its strength seems to have been unusually small.

From the numbers in the ninth column the distribution of cloud seems to have been the same at all places, and such as to cover about one-half of the sky. This value is much less than the average amount of cloud.

The fall of rain during the quarter has greatly exceeded the average amount for the season; the amount in May was much below the average for that month: in the months of April and June the amount was unusually large, particularly in the latter month. The places at which rain fell on the greatest number of days were Leeds, Nottingham, Stonyhurst, Saffron Walden, &c., &c.; and on the smallest number of days were Thwaite, Scarva, Helston, Newcastle, &c. The places at which the largest falls have taken place were, Hereford, Stonyhurst, Southampton, York, Leeds, Wakefield, &c.; and the places where the falls have been the least in amount, are Saffron Walden, Cambridge, Newcastle, Stone, &c.; but it would seem that the amount at the last mentioned place is wrong (see the amounts at Hartwell and Aylesbury). Generally the largest falls have been in Yorkshire, and the smallest in the counties N. of Yorkshire.

The numbers in columns 12 to 16 show the mean values of the hygrometrical results at every station; from which we find, that

The mean weight of vapour in a cubic foot of air for England (excepting Cornwall and Devonshire) in the quarter ending June 30, 1848, was 3·8 grains.

The mean additional weight required to saturate a cubic foot of air in the quarter ending June 30, 1848, was 1·1 grains.

The mean degree of humidity (complete saturation = 1), in the quarter ending June 30, 1848, was 0·778.

The mean amount of vapour mixed with the air would have produced water, if all had been precipitated at one time on the surface of the earth, to the depth of 4·6 inches in the quarter ending June 30, 1848.

The mean weight of a cubic foot of air at the level of the sea, under the mean temperature, humidity, and pressure, in the quarter ending June 30, 1848, was 534 grains.

And these values for Cornwall and Devonshire were 3·8 grains; 1·2 grains; 0·765; 4·7 inches; and 534 grains respectively.

The results from the station in Ireland agree very closely with those in England, in the same parallel of latitude, excepting those depending on the water mixed with the air; and in these respects an excess of humidity is shown at this station.

REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Years and Quarters ending 10th October, 1847 and 1848; showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.—(Continued from page 301.)

Sources of Revenue.	Years ending 10th October.			
	1847.	1848.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs.....	18,418,157	18,358,827	....	59,330
Excise	12,092,018	12,825,861	733,843	....
Stamps	7,135,378	6,203,105	....	932,273
Taxes	4,329,677	4,308,474	....	21,203
Property Tax	5,438,453	5,385,498	....	52,955
Post Office.....	859,000	786,000	....	73,000
Crown Lands.....	67,000	91,000	24,000	....
Miscellaneous	202,837	170,998	....	31,839
Total Ordinary Revenue	48,542,520	48,129,763	757,843	1,170,600
China Money .....	....	455,021	455,021	....
Imprest and other Moneys .	217,912	312,308	94,396	....
Repayments of Advances....	792,447	347,604	....	444,843
Total Income.....	49,552,879	49,244,696	1,307,260	1,615,443
	Deduct Increase		1,307,260	1,307,260
	Decrease on the Year			308,183

Sources of Revenue.	Quarters ending 10th October.			
	1847.	1848.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	4,936,644	5,406,483	469,839	....
Excise	3,539,946	4,102,574	562,628	....
Stamps	1,707,945	1,461,942	....	246,003
Taxes	213,885	215,656	1,771	....
Property Tax.....	1,918,645	1,892,890	....	25,755
Post Office.....	222,000	221,000	....	1,000
Crown Lands.....	....	20,000	20,000	....
Miscellaneous	73,126	13,923	....	59,203
Total Ordinary Revenue	12,612,191	13,334,468	1,054,238	331,961
China Money .....	....	....	....	....
Imprest and other Moneys	43,537	168,437	124,900	....
Repayments of Advances	187,486	112,605	....	74,881
Total Income.....	12,843,214	13,615,510	1,179,138	406,842
	Deduct Decrease		406,842	
	Increase on the Quarter		772,296	

Consolidated Fund Operations.—The total income brought to this account in the quarter ending 10th October, 1848, was 13,627,719*l*. The total charge upon it was 7,762,108*l*., leaving a surplus of 5,865,611*l*. The amount of Exchequer Bills issued to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ending 5th July, 1848, and paid off out of the growing produce of that fund for the quarter ending 10th October, 1848, was 1,471,282*l*.

The probable amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund in the quarter ending 10th October, 1848, is stated at 1,562,009*l*.

CORN.

Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, during each Week of the Third Quarter of 1848; together with the Average Prices for the whole Quarter.—(Continued from p. 302.)

Returns received at the Corn Office, 1848.		Wheat.		Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
		Weekly Average	Aggregate Average of Six Weeks regulating Duty.	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	Weekly Average
Weeks ending 1848.		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
July	1	48 2	47 7	30 5	20 10	30 2	36 8	38 2
	8	48 10	47 9	30 1	20 8	31 0	36 8	37 4
	15	49 1	47 11	29 0	20 9	31 0	36 6	37 3
August	22	48 11	48 2	30 2	20 3	28 3	35 11	36 3
	29	47 11	48 4	29 5	20 7	30 2	35 9	36 1
	5	49 5	48 9	29 11	21 0	29 4	35 3	34 8
September	12	50 11	49 2	30 1	21 8	29 7	36 0	35 2
	19	51 0	49 6	30 3	21 5	31 11	37 9	36 3
	26	52 3	50 1	31 2	21 11	30 11	38 1	37 7
Average of the Quarter	2	55 5	51 2	32 1	22 6	32 2	38 8	38 11
	9	56 10	52 8	33 4	22 10	33 8	39 1	41 6
	16	53 8	53 4	33 3	22 2	33 5	38 10	40 2
	23	52 4	53 7	33 7	21 11	32 0	37 11	37 11
	30	52 9	53 10	33 3	21 1	31 9	36 1	39 8
		51 3	50 1½	31 1¾	21 4¾	31 1	37 1	37 7½

Foreign and Colonial Wheat and Wheat-Flour imported in each of the Months ending 5th July, 5th August, and 5th September, 1847; the Quantities Entered for Home Consumption during the same Months; and the Quantities remaining in Warehouse at the close of them.—(Continued from p. 302.)

WHEAT.

Months ending.	Imported.			Quantities entered for Home Consumption.			In Bond at the Month's end.		
	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.
1848	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.
5th July	130,740	1,635	132,375	110,243	1,871	112,114	68,921	..	68,921
5th Aug.	88,200	1,618	89,818	32,911	1,598	34,509	115,937	21	115,958
5th Sept.	180,990	87	181,077	51,338	107	51,445	225,614	..	225,614

WHEAT-FLOUR.

Months ending.	Imported.			Quantities entered for Home Consumption.			In Bond at the Month's end.		
	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.
1848	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
5th July	2,511	45,949	48,460	3,576	45,953	49,529	3,324	..	3,324
5th Aug.	12,352	71,376	83,728	3,460	70,948	74,408	13,794	429	14,223
5th Sept.	14,472	73,625	88,097	5,274	71,818	77,092	23,010	2,236	25,246

CURRENCY.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act of the 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the Weeks ending on Saturday, the 22nd July, the 19th August, and the 16th September, 1848.—(Continued from p. 303.)

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.			
	Weeks ending		
	22nd July, 1848.	19th Aug., 1848.	16th Sept., 1848.
	£	£	£
Notes issued	27,451,560	26,763,645	27,198,740
Government Debt	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100
Other Securities	2,984,900	2,984,900	2,984,900
Gold Coin and Bullion	12,123,761	11,873,485	12,663,837
Silver Bullion	1,327,799	890,160	534,903
Total	27,451,560	26,763,645	27,198,740

BANKING DEPARTMENT.			
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000
Rest	3,498,611	3,608,790	3,881,710
Public Deposits	2,410,857	4,545,098	6,196,421
Other Deposits	11,376,888	8,575,809	8,730,767
Seven Day and other Bills	1,127,125	1,101,209	991,401
Total	32,966,481	32,383,906	34,303,299
Government Securities, including } Dead Weight Annuities }	12,807,546	12,462,735	12,675,613
Other Securities	11,090,948	10,862,959	11,492,375
Notes	8,410,840	8,450,310	9,511,370
Gold and Silver Coin	657,147	607,902	623,941
Total	32,966,481	32,383,906	34,303,299

COUNTRY BANKS.

Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes of Country Banks, which have been in Circulation in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the several Banks, or Classes of Banks by which issued in each part of the Kingdom, during the weeks ending 20th May, 17th June, and 15th July, 1848.—(Continued from p. 303.)

Banks.	20th May, 1848.	17th June, 1848.	15th July, 1848.
England—Private Banks	3,846,645	3,628,346	3,569,534
Joint Stock Banks	2,782,855	2,573,630	2,525,005
Scotland—Chartered, Private, and } Joint Stock Banks	3,152,319	3,437,587	3,106,654
Ireland—Bank of Ireland	2,971,825	2,863,800	2,766,125
Private and Joint Stock } Banks	1,868,837	1,797,546	1,712,799
Total	14,622,481	14,300,909	13,680,117

BANKRUPTCY.

An Analysis of the Bankruptcies in England and Wales, gazetted in each Month of the Quarter ending 30th September, 1848; showing the Counties and Branches of Industry in which they have occurred.—(Continued from p. 304.)

COUNTIES.	July.	August.	September.	TRADES.	July.	August.	September.
Metropolis.....	17	14	19	<i>Agriculture and connected Trades.</i>			
Bedford .....	...	2	4	Farmers	4	8	4
Berks	1	3	...	Agricultural Implement Makers, &c.	2	3	2
Bucks .....	...	2	3	Corn Factors	1	...	...
Cambridge .....	...	2	...	Millers and Malsters .....	...	2	...
Cheshire	2	...	1	Hop Merchants	4	4	...
Cornwall .....	...	3	...	Brewers	4	5	3
Cumberland .....	...	3	3	Horse and Cattle Dealers, and Woolstaplers	5	...	...
Derby	1	...	...	<i>Mining and connected Trades.</i>			
Devon	2	2	...	Mining Firms	1	...	...
Dorset	2	5	2	Blasting Works .....	...	1	...
Durham	2	2	...	<i>Manufactures.</i>			
Essex	3	3	2	Woollen Manufacturers	3	4	2
Gloucester.....	3	4	...	Cotton	1	2	2
Hants.....	2	3	...	Linen	1	5	1
Hereford	1	3	2	Silk .....	...	1	1
Hertford	2	3	2	Printers and Dyers .....	...	...	1
Huntingdon .....	...	...	...	Lace Manufacturers	1	8	4
Kent	5	5	1	Hosiery	3	3	1
Lancashire.....	11	1	1	Hardware	1	...	...
Leicester .....	...	5	...	Earthenware	1	2	3
Lincoln	1	2	1	Glass	2	3	3
Middlesex (exclusive of the Metropolis) }	12	7	3	Paper .....	...	4	2
Monmouth.....	...	...	...	Builders	4	6	4
Norfolk	1	4	2	Miscellaneous Manufacturers....	9	14	16
Northampton.....	2	...	...	<i>Commerce.</i>			
Northumberland .....	...	1	...	Bankers and Merchants	3	5	2
Nottingham .....	...	2	2	Shipowners, Warehousemen, Brokers, and Wholesale Dealers generally	1	3	4
Oxford	1	3	...	<i>Retail and Handicraft Trades.</i>			
Rutland	2	4	3	Bakers.....	3	5	4
Salop .....	...	1	4	Butchers	3	4	2
Somerset (including Bristol) }	7	4	3	Corn and Hay Dealers .....	...	1	...
Stafford	1	3	...	Innkeepers and Victuallers.....	11	7	3
Suffolk	1	4	6	Wine and Spirit Merchants ...	11	6	4
Surrey (exclusive of the Metropolis) }	11	13	16	Dealers in Grocery, Drugs, and Spices.....	4	5	4
Sussex .....	...	...	...	Makers of, and Dealers in, Clothing	1	...	...
Warwick	1	2	3	Makers of, and Dealers in, Furniture	2	5	6
Westmoreland .....	...	2	4	Coach Builders .....	...	2	2
Wilts	1	...	...	Miscellaneous	12	15	16
Worcester .....	...	1	3				
York (East Riding)	3	1	6				
„ (North Riding)	1	3	...				
„ (West Riding)	1	4	...				
Wales	1	3	...				
Total	98	129	96	Total.....	98	129	96